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COALVILLE URBAN DISTRICT.

REPORT

OF THE

Medical Officer of Health,

(R. WYATT JAMIE, M.A., M.B., C.M., D.P.H. Camb.,)

FOR THE YEAR 1907.

COALVILLE:

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Report of the Medical Officer of Health For the Year 1907.

To the Coalville Urban District Council.

MR. CHAIRMAN AND GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour of submitting to you a Report respecting the health and sanitary condition of the district for the year 1907.

I may be permitted to explain that a considerable amount of the information given in this Report is well-known to the Council, through my monthly and other reports, and also from their own local knowledge, but in compliance with a memorandum of the Local Government Board, Annual Reports are also for the information of that Board and the County Council.

A copy is also required to be addressed to the Secretary of State, Home Office, as the Medical Officer of Health is requested to specifically report on the administration within the district of the Factory and Workshops Act, 1901.

A good many facts, therefore, which are well-known locally, are, for these reasons, embodied in this Report.

BIRTH RATE.

During the year 1907, 573 births were registered, as compared with 583 for the previous year. These consisted of 308 males and 265 females. This gives a birth rate of 32 per 1000, as compared with 33 for the previous year.

The average for the previous ten years was 36. Thus the birth-rate is 4 per 1000 under the average of the previous ten years.

The rate for England and Wales for 1906 was 27 per 1000, and for Leicestershire 26·3.

Thus our birth-rate is 5 per 1000 higher than the country generally, although 4 per 1000 lower than our average for the previous ten years.

MORTALITY RATES.

During 1907, the total number of deaths was 239, as compared with 250 for the year 1906.

This gives a death-rate of 13·3 per 1000. The average rate for the last ten years was 15·8. It is thus 2·5 per 1000 more favourable than our average for the previous ten years.

The rate for England and Wales for 1906 was 15·4, and for Leicestershire for the same year 13·5.

It is thus about 2 per 1000 more favourable than the country generally, whilst it is almost exactly the rate for the county of Leicester.

The actual number of deaths occurring in the Urban District was 220; but to these have to be added the deaths of residents of the district that have occurred in Public Institutions outside the district. These amounted to 19, viz.: 12 in Ashby Workhouse, 4 in Leicester Infirmary, 2 in the County Asylum, 1 in Loughborough Hospital. These have been added to the 220 occurring locally, and the general death-rate corrected accordingly.

Of the deaths occurring locally 83 occurred in Coalville, 75 in Hugglescote, and 62 in Whitwick.

Table 1 gives the ward population estimated to the middle of 1907, the number of deaths, and death-rate in each ward, and for the whole district.

TABLE 1.

WARD.	Population.	Number of Deaths.	Rate per 1000.
Coalville	8380	83	10
Hugglescote	5130	75	14·6
Whitwick	4390	62	14·1
Whole District	17900	220	12·2

From the above it will be seen that Coalville has the most favourable rate, 10 per 1000, whilst Hugglescote and Whitwick were less favourable, 14·6 and 14·1 respectively. In the case of Whitwick, this will be seen later on to be due to the excessive Infantile Mortality in that ward.

INFANTILE MORTALITY.

The following Table gives the Infantile Mortality for each ward, and for the whole district for comparison, the rates for Leicestershire for 1906, and also the rates for England and Wales are appended.

TABLE 2.

WARD.	Population.	Births.	Deaths under one year.	Rate per 1000 births registered.
Coalville	8380	265	33	120
Hugglescote	5130	167	20	119
Whitwick	4390	141	24	170
Whole District	17900	573	77	134

Rate for Leicestershire for 1906—117. Rate for England and Wales for 1906, 133.

These rates are reckoned as so many per 1000 births registered.

Thus 77 deaths occurred amongst infants under one year of age, giving an infantile death-rate of 134 per 1000 births registered, as compared with 149 for the previous year, and 154—the average of the previous ten years. There is thus a distinct improvement in the infantile rate, some 20 per 1000 more favourable than the average of the previous ten years. It will be noted that our rate is almost identical with that for England and Wales, but is 16 per 1000 higher than the average for the County of Leicester.

In other words, one child out of every 8 born dies before it reaches the age of one year.

In looking more closely into this important subject we find the causes in detail as follows :

Whooping Cough	...	...	5
Diarrhœa	...	...	2
Enteritis and Gastro-enteritis	...	...	5
Premature birth	...	...	9
Congenital defects	...	...	2
Injury at birth	...	...	3
Atrophy, Debility, Marasmus	...	...	20
Tubercular disease	...	...	4
Convulsions	...	...	7
Bronchitis	...	...	12
Pneumonia	...	...	7
Influenza	...	...	1

It will be observed that the causes which contribute most largely to this mortality are :

- (1) Atrophy, Debility and Marasmus 20
- (2) Diseases of Respiration :
 - Bronchitis and Pneumonia 19

Next in order comes Premature Birth 9, then Convulsions 7, and Whooping Cough and Enteritis 5 each.

Infectious disease appears to have played but a small part in the causation of Infantile Mortality. From the above it would appear as if more careful clothing and further care against chest affections would materially lessen the number of deaths amongst infants.

It is satisfactory to note a marked diminution in the number of deaths due to ailments referable to errors of feeding.

The following Table gives the deaths classified according to the age-periods at which death occurs.

TABLE 4.

	Coalville.	Hugglescote.	Whitwick.	Whole District.
Under one year	33	20	24	77
One and under 5	8	8	6	22
Five and under 15	7	9	1	17
Fifteen and under 25	4	1	2	7
Twenty-five and under 65	16	24	15	55
Sixty-five and upwards ...	15	13	14	42
Totals	83	75	62	220
Population	8380	5130	4390	17900

From the above Table it will be seen that out of the total of 220, 99 deaths occurred amongst children under 5, that is, 40 per cent. of the total deaths occurred amongst children under 5 years of age.

Forty-two had reached the age of 65 and upwards, 15 in Coalville, 13 in Hugglescote and 14 in Whitwick.

TABLE 5.

Giving the deaths classified according to diseases in each ward.

	Coalville.	Hugglescote.	Whitwick.	Whole District.
Whooping Cough	1	3	1	5
Diphtheria	1	8	1	10
Enteric Fever	0	1	0	1
Epidemic Influenza	1	2	0	3
Diarrhoea... ..	1	0	1	2
Enteritis	5	0	0	5
Puerperal Fever	1	0	0	1
Erysipelas	0	1	0	1
Other Septic Diseases	1	2	0	3
Phthisis	5	10	2	17
Other Tubercular Diseases	7	4	0	11
Cancer	3	4	2	9
Bronchitis	9	9	14	32
Pneumonia	4	4	5	13
Premature Birth	4	1	5	10
Accidents of Parturition	3	0	0	3
Heart Diseases	5	4	8	17
Accidents	1	2	3	6
All other causes	31	20	20	71
Totals	83	75	62	220

The more noticeable features of the above Table are :

- (1) That 18 deaths are due to Zymotic disease. This is fairly favourable, but this will be noted in detail later on.
- (2) Twenty-eight deaths were attributed to Tubercular disease, 17 being due to Consumption and 11 to Tuberculosis of other organs, chiefly the Intestines and Membranes of the Brain. The prevalence and mortality from this cause remains very considerable ; one eight of the total deaths being due to this cause alone.
- (3) Forty-five deaths were due to diseases of the respiratory organs ; 32 being caused by Bronchitis and 13 by Pneumonia.
- (4) Seventeen were caused by heart disease, although no death is attributed to Rheumatism—the most fruitful cause of heart trouble.
- (5) Cancer was the cause of 9 deaths.
- (6) Six were due to accidents ; 4 of these being burns or scalds, one gun-shot injuries and one by fall of stone in mine.

ZYMOTIC DISEASE.

In spite of the serious prevalence of Diphtheria and of the considerable number of the cases of Scarlatina, only 18 deaths were caused by these diseases.

This is a marked improvement on the previous year, in which 68 occurred.

The following Table gives the number of deaths due to each disease, in each ward and for the whole district.

TABLE 6.

	Coalville.	Hugglescote.	Whitwick.	Whole District.
Population ...	8380	5130	4390	17900
Whooping Cough	1	3	1	5
Diphtheria ...	1	8	1	10
Enteric Fever ...	0	1	0	1
Diarrhœa... ..	1	0	1	2
Totals	3	12	3	18
Rate per 1000 ...	·35	2·3	·68	1·0

It will thus be seen that our zymotic rate for 1907 is 1 per 1000, as compared with 3·8 for 1906.

The rate for England and Wales was 1·73 for 1906, and for the county of Leicester, 1·13.

Thus the rate for the Urban District of Coalville is well under both the county average rate, and the rate for the country generally.

Considering the prevalence of Diphtheria this must be regarded as a very gratifying result.

A short account follows respecting the outbreaks of Infectious disease in the district during the year 1907.

MEASLES.

In the early months of the year, Measles was fairly prevalent in the Coalville and Hugglescote Wards.

Numerous cases of Mumps occurred at the same time, and occasionally both diseases were present in the same house. No fatality has occurred from this cause during the year.

SCARLATINA.

Seventy-one cases were notified, mostly from the Whitwick ward, where there were 48 cases. Twenty-one occurred in Coalville, whilst there were only two in Hugglescote.

They were of a very mild type, for there was not a single death from this cause.

WHOOPING COUGH.

This disease has been responsible for five deaths. It was especially prevalent in Hugglescote, but numerous cases have occurred throughout the district.

On account of its long duration, and on account of its being somewhat lightly thought of as a disease, it has every opportunity of spreading as long as there is susceptible material. The fact of its having caused more than one-fourth of the total deaths due to Zymotic disease, fully justifies its inclusion amongst the dangerous infectious diseases.

ENTERIC FEVER.

Seventeen cases were reported throughout the year, as compared with 23 for 1906.

Ten of these occurred in Whitwick. Several were "contact cases," but in one case a bacteriological examination of the drinking water revealed specific pollution. They were mostly mild cases; one case ended fatally. Five of them were removed to the Isolation Hospital.

DIPHTHERIA.

This disease has again proved to be the epidemic of the year. Indeed, in certain parts of the district, it may be described as endemic. Eighty-one cases were reported: 26 in Coalville, 46 in Hugglescote, and 9 in Whitwick. It will be remembered that last year, Whitwick was the most severely affected. This year Hugglescote has supplied most of the cases. Ten deaths resulted from Diphtheria; that is a case mortality of only 12 per cent. In severe Diphtheria it is not unusual for the case mortality to reach thrice that amount.

The age-period most affected was from 5 to 15, 51 of the cases having occurred amongst children of that age. School agency appeared to play a considerable part in its spread; but there were several instances in which only one case occurred in a large family of children, where isolation was practically impossible. This would indicate a very marked difference in the susceptibility of different children.

Four adults were amongst the sufferers. Anti-toxin was provided by the Council, and a special nurse was engaged to assist in the nursing and to secure isolation as far as practicable.

During the last months of the year, there has been a gratifying decline in the number of cases reported, and if anything the disease assumes a still milder form.

GASTRO-INTESTINAL AILMENTS.

I have pleasure in reporting a very marked diminution in this class of disease.

In 1906, 37 deaths were due to these diseases as compared with 7 for 1907. Improved feeding and removal of insanitary defects, due partly to the house to house inspections, which the serious results of the previous year made necessary, have probably contributed to this more favourable condition of things.

There was practically an entire absence of Summer Diarrhoea.

TUBERCULAR DISEASE.

Last year the Council decided in favour of the Voluntary Notification of Phthisis, but thus far only two notifications have been received.

It cannot be too often repeated that these are preventable diseases; that it is easy to communicate the disease from one person to another; and that therefore every care should be taken to separate the sick from the healthy, and that the sputum—probably the chief medium of spreading the disease—should be rendered innocuous by disinfection.

The Council offer to disinfect all houses where a fatal case of Tuberculosis has occurred.

HOUSE ACCOMMODATION.

Generally speaking the house accommodation of the district is improving, and is fairly sufficient for the population. Since there has been a public water supply an increasing number are being provided with water-closets, instead of the ash-pit privy.

Sixty-four new houses have been erected during the year.

SEWERAGE.

There are but few houses now in the populous part of the district unconnected with the sewerage system.

Inspection of the Sewage Farms reveals a satisfactory state of things.

WATER SUPPLY.

There are now 1,798 houses provided with water from the street mains, as compared with 1,552 at the end of 1906. The supply is regular and abundant, and the result of the analysis of the water continues satisfactory.

SCAVENGING.

This has received a larger amount of attention, and the district is now better scavenged than at any previous time. I beg to draw attention in this respect to the Report of the Sanitary Inspector, appended to this Report.

SLAUGHTER HOUSES.

These have received a large amount of attention, and speaking generally, may be described as in a fairly satisfactory condition.

The situation of several of these houses makes them the subject of complaint to those living near, on account of periodic nuisances, due to the removal of offal and liquid refuse, and it is to be hoped that the Council will be slow to sanction an increase in these houses, in the more populous part of the district, as it is next to impossible to keep them at all times free from becoming a nuisance to those living in the immediate neighbourhood.

The provision of a public abattoir would be a marked improvement on the present state of things.

BAKEHOUSES.

In some cases these are faulty in design and position, but on the whole the sanitary requirements have been fairly met.

DAIRIES, COWSHEDS AND MILKSHOPS.

The Council has now adopted bye-laws, and the Register is being completed.

ISOLATION HOSPITAL.

Provision in this respect continues inadequate, but the Council have under consideration an extension of the present hospital to the extent of one ward of six beds.

FACTORY AND WORKSHOPS ACT, 1901.

The work in connection with the administration of this Act is yearly becoming more complete. The inspection is more systematic, and generally speaking there is a fair amount of readiness to remedy sanitary defects.

HOMEWORK.

Seaming of stockings is intermittently done by some when out of their regular employment. In the district there are 18 houses only where such work is done regularly. In four of these infectious disease occurred and in consequence special precautions were taken.

At the end of the year there were 60 Workshops on the Register. These included : 27 Tailoring, Millinery, etc., 22 Bakehouses, 5 Bootmaking, 5 Joinery and Cabinet Making.

I would beg to draw attention to the Public Health Act Amendment Act of 1907, which contains many valuable adoptive clauses.

I may instance Section 54 which provides that, "Every dairyman shall notify all cases of infectious disease among persons engaged in or in connection with his dairy." Also section 67, which gives power to a Sanitary Authority to provide nurses for attendance on patients, who, owing to want of accommodation at the hospital, cannot be removed to the hospital, and further, that the Authority may charge such reasonable sums for the services of these nurses if they think fit. It further adds that nothing in this Section shall be deemed to take away or diminish the necessity of providing proper hospital accommodation for persons suffering from infectious disease.

In conclusion, although there has been no outstanding feature in sanitary work during the year, it is gratifying to report a large amount of sustained attention to the scavenging, cleaning and general sanitary caretaking of the Urban District, and in spite of the unfortunate prevalence of sore throat, the death rate has continued under the average, and the frequent visits of the Council officials in connection with these illnesses has resulted in the abatement of nuisances and the removal of insanitary defects.

Appended to this Report are the Summary of Work and the important and instructive Report of the Sanitary Inspector, to which I would beg to draw your attention.

The usual Statistical Tables are also appended.

I have the honour to remain,

MR. CHAIRMAN AND GENTLEMEN,

Your obedient servant,

R. WYATT JAMIE,

Coalville,

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH.

8th February, 1908.

SUMMARY OF INSPECTOR'S WORK FOR THE YEAR 1907.

Length of Sewers laid by the Authority	200 yds.	Drains Repaired, Cleansed, Trapped, etc. ...	53
Houses erected	64	Drains Relaid on Old Property	17
Closets erected	6	Areas Repaved	5
Water Closets erected	66	Areas otherwise Improved	38
Complaints received during the Year	55	Privies and Ashpits Repaired	72
Houses and premises inspected :—		Wells, Cisterns, etc., Cleaned out and Repaired	5
<i>Re</i> Ashpit Accumulations ...	8750	Houses to which Town water has been newly supplied	185
<i>Re</i> Water Supply	370	Water Closets substituted for Privies ..	17
<i>Re</i> General Nuisances	1290—10410	Roofs, Spouts, etc., Repaired	6
Houses and premises re-inspected :—		Houses Cleansed and Lime-washed ...	7
<i>Re</i> Ashpit Accumulations ...	4500	Insanitary Areas (caused by Vans) dealt with	1
<i>Re</i> Water Supply	185	Piggery Nuisances abated	5
<i>Re</i> General Nuisances	1290—5975	Overcrowding Cases Abated	7
Notices served to secure abatement of Nuisances :—		Dangerous Buildings dealt with	4
By General form	3215	Houses Closed as unfit for habitation ...	1
By Statutory Form	615—3830	Marine Stores dealt with	2
Houses Disinfected :—		School Notifications <i>re</i> Infectious Diseases ...	246
After Statutory Infectious Diseases	162	Black Smoke Cases dealt with	1
Tuberculosis, etc., fumigations :—	18—180	Nightsoil Carting Nuisances dealt with ...	5
Schools Disinfected	14	Offensive Trades Forbidden, (Offal Boiling)	1
Accumulations of Refuse removed :—		Reports to Medical Officer <i>re</i> Infectious Diseases	133
Nightsoil Accumulations ...	1080	Sanitary Reports to Committees	19
Other Accumulations	3—1083	Sanitary Reports to Council	11

COMMON LODGING HOUSES.

The three Common Lodging Houses at Whitwick have, as usual, been kept in a satisfactory state. Day inspections monthly, and midnight inspections occasionally, have been made. The usual half-yearly lime-washing of the houses has been duly enforced. No overcrowded state of the houses has occurred, or is likely to occur in the immediate future. The number of persons accommodated in the Lodging Houses continues to decline, the total being 12,332 for the year 1907, against 14,209 for last year, 14,822 for the year 1905, 18,739 for the Year 1904, and 22,924 for the year 1903. No cases of Infectious Disease have been notified in any of the Lodging Houses.

SCAVENGING.

This portion of the Council's work continues to increase in volume. But since provided with an organisation of its own, the scavenging of the district has improved with each succeeding year, and is now effected satisfactorily. The Council removed 1,651 loads of nightsoil during 1907, against 1,552 loads in 1906, and 1,210 loads in 1905. In 1901 they only removed 530 loads.

The refuse is still disposed of upon agricultural land, except some of the dry ash, which is separated and carted to a tip recently acquired by the Council, and which is situated in a suitable spot.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

Whatever the position from a Medical standpoint, the work in connection with Infectious Diseases falling upon this department has this year proved to be a record, and has entailed among other matters, the disinfection of 180 houses, 14 schools, the making of 133 reports to the Medical Officer of Health, and the sending out of 246 School Notifications.

Many sanitary amendments such as re-drainage, provision of town water supply, provision of improved sanitary fittings and sanitary conveniences, have been carried out, and the effect of such work is most marked in the freedom of property thus dealt with, from any return of the disease, this being especially true respecting work done in previous years, where the opportunity of observation over a considerable period has made it possible to fairly judge the result.

In addition to the usual disinfection of premises in connection with Infectious cases, eighteen houses were disinfected after the occurrence of Tuberculosis, etc. Fourteen schools have also been thoroughly disinfected.

WATER SUPPLY.

During the year considerable pressure has been put upon owners of property where no supply, or where a suspicious or irregular supply of water existed. The total number of houses supplied from the Council's water mains is now 1,798, this being an increase of 246 houses since December 1906. Very excellent analyses have been returned respecting the samples which have been submitted for test each half-year.

HOUSE DRAINAGE.

Seventeen re-drainage systems have been carried out on old property as compared with eighteen for the year 1906. House drainage, generally, does not offer the scope for sanitary improvement that it did some three or four years ago. The work done under this head from henceforth may be expected to shew a probable slight decrease each year. So much re-drainage of old property has been done in the past, that properties sanitarily defective in this matter do not, by any means, proclaim themselves in every quarter. Provision of more sanitary and efficient drainage fittings and attachments, and provision of increased means of ventilation still provide room for active work, but here too with a diminishing scope.

SLAUGHTER HOUSES.

The fourteen "Registered" and three "Licensed" Slaughter Houses in the district have been closely supervised both collectively and individually. Except in isolated cases the maintenance has been found to be satisfactory. The exceptions referred to have received due attention at the hands of the Council, and have been dealt with in the strictest manner. So far, it has, however, been only necessary for the Council to bring about the disuse of one Slaughter House,—about three years ago,—owing to failure to comply with the Bye-laws after due and repeated warning.

FACTORY AND WORKSHOP ACT, 1901.

The Workshops, Bakchouses, etc., upon the Register have been maintained in a generally satisfactory state. By means of a circular notification, limewashing and cleansing is, as far as possible, required to be carried out simultaneously, or nearly so, in each Workshop, Bakchouse, etc.

Slight additions have been made to the "Register of Workshops" during the year, and large additions to the "Record of Outworkers," thirty-three new entries having been made in the latter, and about half the premises affected by these thirty-three entries have still to be inspected. "Outworkers" lists received from other authorities have been dealt with where it has been possible to trace the address of the "Outworker," which has not always been the case. The number of "Outworkers" notified by other authorities during 1907 has, however, been small. In the four cases where Infectious Diseases have occurred upon the premises occupied by "Outworkers," the work taken in,—hosiery in each case,—was discontinued during the continuance of the disease, and until the house was free from infection and had undergone disinfection, and until all the usual precautions had been taken.

TABLE 1.—COALVILLE URBAN DISTRICT.

Vital Statistics of Whole District during 1907 and previous Years.

YEAR.	Population estimated to middle of each year.	BIRTHS.		TOTAL DEATHS REGISTERED IN THE DISTRICT.				Total Deaths in Public Institutions in the District	Deaths of Non-resid'nts registered in Public Institutions in the District	Deaths of Resid'nts regist'd in public Institutions beyond the District	Net deaths at all ages belonging to the district.	
		Number	Rate.*	Under 1 year of Age.		At all Ages.					Number	Rate.*
				Number	Rate per 1000 births registered	Number	Rate.*					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1897	12800	504	39	83	164	224	17·4					
1898	14070	564	40	100	184	255	18·2					
1899	14270	514	36	77	149	230	16·4					
1900	14750	552	37	83	150	236	16·0					
1901	15280	561	36	94	167	252	16·4					
1902	15550	515	37	94	160	223	14·3					
1903	15956	623	39	88	141	207	12·9					
1904	16300	596	36	82	137	228	13·9			7	235	14
1905	16800	530	31	91	171	243	14·4			12	255	15·1
1906	17500	583	33	87	149	250	14·2			14	264	14·5
Averages for years 1897-1906.	15094	550	36	86	154	230	15·1			11	241	15·8
1907	17900	573	32	77	134	220	12·2			19	239	13·3

* Rates in Columns 4, 8, and 13 calculated per 1,000 of estimated population.

NOTE.—The deaths to be included in Column 7 of this table are the whole of those registered during the year as having actually occurred within the district or division. The deaths to be included in Column 12 are the number in Column 7, corrected by the subtraction of the number in Column 10 and the addition of the number in Column 11.

By the term “Non-residents” is meant persons brought into the district on account of sickness or infirmity, and dying in public institutions there; and by the term “Residents” is meant persons who have been taken out of the district on account of sickness or infirmity, and have died in public institutions elsewhere.

The “Public Institutions” to be taken into account for the purposes of these Tables are those into which persons are habitually received on account of sickness or infirmity, such as hospitals, workhouses and lunatic asylums. A list of the Institutions in respect of the deaths in which corrections have been made should be given on the back of this Table.

Area of District in acres
(exclusive of area
covered by water). } 5980.

Total population at all ages 15,280
Number of inhabited houses 3105
Average number of persons per house 4·9 } At Census of 1901.

I.	II.	III.
Institutions within the District receiving sick and infirm persons from outside the District.	Institutions outside the District receiving sick and infirm persons from the District.	Other Institutions, the deaths in which have been distributed among the several localities in the District.
	Leicester Infirmary.	
	Ashby-de-la-Zouch Workhouse.	
Is the Union Workhouse within the District? No.		

TABLE 2.--COALVILLE URBAN DISTRICT.

Vital Statistics of separate Localities in 1907 and previous years.

Names of Localities.	COALVILLE WARD.				HUGGLESCOTE WARD.				WHITWICK WARD.			
	Population esti- mated to middle of each year.	Births registered	Deaths at all ages.	Deaths under 1 year.	Population esti- mated to middle of each year.	Births registered	Deaths at all ages.	Deaths under 1 year.	Population esti- mated to middle of each year.	Births registered	Deaths at all ages.	Deaths under 1 year.
YEAR.	<i>a.</i>	<i>b.</i>	<i>c.</i>	<i>d.</i>	<i>a.</i>	<i>b.</i>	<i>c.</i>	<i>d.</i>	<i>a.</i>	<i>b.</i>	<i>c.</i>	<i>d.</i>
1897	4950	194	82	33	4030	159	60	21	4170	151	82	29
1898	5650	236	122	39	4180	158	63	28	3770	170	70	33
1899	5750	207	102	26	4250	148	65	19	4270	159	64	22
1900	5970	218	86	29	4360	159	55	22	4240	175	95	32
1901	7158	262	118	51	4402	161	69	24	3720	138	65	19
1902	7278	280	107	49	4482	164	52	17	3890	141	64	28
1903	7478	292	88	42	4582	175	53	17	3890	156	66	29
1904	7632	270	95	36	4690	188	76	27	3978	138	57	19
1905	7932	256	119	48	4790	144	83	33	4078	130	41	10
1906	8280	275	110	37	4980	165	75	27	4240	143	65	23
Averages of years 1897 to 1906.	6600	244	99	37	4434	161	64	23	3831	149	65	23
1907	8380	265	83	33	5130	167	75	20	4390	141	62	24

NOTES.—(a) The separate localities adopted for this table should be areas of which the populations are obtainable from the census returns, such as wards, parishes or groups of parishes, or registration sub-districts. Block I. may, if desired, be used for the whole district: and blocks 2, 3, etc., for the several localities. In small districts without recognised divisions of known population this Table need not be filled up.

(b) Deaths of residents occurring in public institutions beyond the district are to be included in sub-columns *c* of this table, and those of non-residents registered in public institutions in the district excluded. See note on Table I. as to meaning of terms "resident" and "non-resident."

(c) Deaths of residents occurring in public institutions, whether within or without the district, are to be allotted to the respective localities according to the addresses of the deceased.

(d) Care should be taken that the gross totals of the several columns in this table respectively equal the corresponding totals for the whole districts in Tables I. and IV.: thus, the totals of sub-columns *a*, *b*, and *c* should agree with the figures for the year in the columns 2, 3, and 12, respectively, of Table I.; the gross total of the sub-column *c* should agree with the total of column 2 in Table IV., and the gross total of sub-columns *d* with the total of column 3 in Table IV.

TABLE 3.—COALVILLE URBAN DISTRICT.
Cases of Infectious Disease notified during the Year 1907.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASE.	CASES NOTIFIED IN THE WHOLE DISTRICT.							TOTAL CASES NOTIFIED IN EACH LOCALITY.			* *No. of cases removed to Hospital from each Locality.			
	At all Ages.	At Ages†—Years.						Coal-ville.	Huggle-scote.	Whit-wick.	Coal-ville.	Huggle-scote.	Whit-wick.	Total cases removed to Hospital
		Under 1	1 to 5	5 to 15	15 to 25	25 to 65	65 and up'wds							
Small-pox ...														
Cholera ...														
Diphtheria (including Membranous Croup	81		21	51	2	6	1	26	46	9				
Erysipelas ...	15				2	11	2	9	4	2				
Scarlet Fever ...	71		18	52		1		21	2	48				
Typhus Fever ...														
Enteric Fever ...	17		2	8	5	2		2	5	10	0	4	1	5
Relapsing Fever ...														
Continued Fever ...														
Puerperal Fever ...	1					1		1						
Plague ...														
*														
TOTALS.	185		41	111	9	21	3	59	57	69				5

NOTES.—The localities adopted for this table should be the same as those in Tables II. and IV.
State in space below the name of the isolation hospital, if any, to which residents in the district, suffering from infectious disease, are usually sent. Mark (H) the locality in which it is situated, or if not within the district, state where it is situated, and in what district. The name of the authority by whom the hospital is provided should also be given. Mark (W) the locality in which a workhouse is situated.
* This space may be used for record of other disease the notification (compulsory or voluntary) of which is in force in the district.
† These age columns for notifications should be filled up in all cases where the Medical Officer of Health, by inquiry or otherwise, has obtained the necessary information.
* * Column 8 should be filled up with the Totals of cases removed to Hospital, whether the District is divided into separate localities or consists of only one undivided area.

Isolation Hospital—Iron—in Hugglescote Ward.

TABLE 4.—COALVILLE URBAN DISTRICT.
Causes of, and Ages at, Death during Year, 1907.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	Deaths at the subjoined ages of "Residents" whether occurring in or beyond the District.							Deaths at all ages of "Residents" belonging to localities whether occurring in or beyond the district.			Total deaths whether of "Residents" or "Non-Residents" in public institutions in the district.
	All Ages.	Under 1 year	1 and under 5	5 and under 15	15 and under 25	25 and under 65	65 and up-wards	Coal-ville	Huggle-scote	Whit-wick	
Small-pox ...											
Measles ...											
Scarlet fever ...											
Whooping-cough ...	5	5						1	3	1	
Diphtheria (including Membranous croup) ...	10		4	6				1	8	1	
Croup ...											
Fever { Typhus ...											
Enteric ...	1					1			1		
Other continued ...											
Epidemic Influenza ...	3	1			1	1		1	2		
Cholera ...											
Plague ...											
Diarrhœa (see notes at back) ...	2	2						1		1	
Enteritis (see notes at back) ...	5	5						5			
Puerperal fever (see notes at back) ...	1					1		1			
Erysipelas ...	1						1		1		
Other septic diseases ...	3			1		2		1	2		
Phthisis, (Pulmonary Tuberculosis) ...	17			2	1	14		5	10	2	
Other tubercular diseases ...	11	4	4	2	1			7	4		
Cancer, malignant disease (see notes at back) ...	9					8	1	3	4	2	
Bronchitis ...	32	12	3			3	14	9	9	14	
Pneumonia ...	13	7	1		1	1	3	4	4	5	
Pleurisy ...											
Other diseases of respiratory organs											
Alcoholism ...											
Cirrhosis of Liver } ...											
Venereal Diseases ...											
Premature birth ...	10	9	1					4	1	5	
Diseases and accidents of parturition	3	3						3			
Heart diseases ...	17				1	8	8	5	4	8	
Accidents ...	6		2	2		2		1	2	3	
Suicides ...											
All other causes ...	71	29	7	4	2	14	15	31	20	20	
All causes ...	220	77	22	17	7	55	42	83	75	62	
	19†										
	239										

† 19 occurring beyond District.

NOTES TO TABLES IV. AND V.

(a) In Table IV., all deaths of "Residents" occurring in public institutions, whether within or without the district, are to be included with the other deaths in the columns for the several age groups (columns 2-8.) They are also, in columns 9-15, to be included among the deaths in their respective "Localities" according to the previous addresses of the deceased as given by the Registrars. Deaths of "Non-residents" occurring in public institutions in the district are in like manner to be excluded from columns 2-8 and 9-15 of Table IV.

(b) See notes on Table I. as to the meaning of "Residents" and "Non-Residents," and as to the "Public Institutions" to be taken into account for the purposes of these Tables. The "Localities" in Table IV. should be the same as those in Tables II. and III.

(c) All deaths occurring in public institutions situated within the district, whether of "Residents" or of "Non-residents," are, in addition to being dealt with as in note (a), to be entered in the last column of Table IV. The total number in this column should equal the figures for the year in column 9 of Table I.

(d) The total deaths in the several "Localities" in columns 9-15 of Table IV. should equal those for the year in the same localities in Table II. sub-columns c. The total deaths at all ages in column 2 of Table IV. should equal the gross total of columns 9-15, and the figures for the year in column 12 of Table I.

*(e) Under the heading of "Diarrhoea" are to be included deaths registered as due to Epidemic diarrhoea, Epidemic enteritis, Infective enteritis, Zymotic enteritis, Summer diarrhoea, Dysentery and Dysenteric diarrhoea, Choleraic diarrhoea, Cholera and Cholera Nostras.

In addition, and as regards deaths of children under one year of age, under the heading "Diarrhoea" in column 3 (Table IV.) are to be included all deaths classified as "Diarrhoeal diseases" in Table V.

Under the heading of "Enteritis" in Table IV. are to be included only deaths over one year of age registered as due to Enteritis, Muco-enteritis, Gastro-enteritis, Gastric catarrh, Gastritis, and Gastro-intestinal catarrh, unless from information obtained by enquiry from the certifying practitioner or otherwise, the Medical Officer of Health should have reason for including such deaths, under the specific term "Diarrhoea." Deaths from diarrhoea secondary to some other well-defined disease should be included under the latter.

(f) Under the headings of "Cancer" and "Puerperal fever" should be included all registered deaths from causes comprised within these general terms. Thus: Under "Cancer" should be included deaths from Cancer, Carcinoma, Malignant disease, Scirrhus, Epithelioma, Sarcoma, Villous tumour, and Papilloma of bladder, Rodent ulcer. Under "Puerperal Fever" are to be included deaths from Pyæmia, Septicæmia, Sæpræmia, Pelvic peritonitis, Peri- and Endo-Metritis occurring in the Puerperium.

(g) Under "Congenital Defects" in Table V. are to be included deaths from Ateloctasis, Icterus neonatorum, Naval hæmorrhage, Malformations and Congenital hydrocephalus.

(h) Under "Tuberculous Meningitis" are to be included deaths from Acute hydrocephalus.

(i) Under "Other Tuberculous Diseases" are to be included deaths from Tuberculosis, Tuberculosis of bones, joints and other organs, Lupus and Scrofula.

(j) All deaths certified by registered Medical Practitioners and all Inquest cases are to be classed as "Certified;" all other deaths are to be regarded as "Uncertified."

In recording the facts under the various headings of Tables I., II., III., IV. and V., attention has been given to the notes on the Tables.

R. WYATT JAMIE, M.A., M.B., C.M., D.P.H. Camb.,

Medical Officer of Health.

February 8th, 1908.

* As regards infantile diarrhoea and Table V., it will suffice if Medical Officers of Health, who have already tabulated deaths of 1906 in accordance with the schedule of the Incorporated Society of Medical Officers of Health, enter all deaths under one year that they regard as due to diarrhoea under the single heading "Diarrhoea, all forms."

This having been done, it will be necessary that the entry against "Diarrhoea" in column 3 of Table IV. should tally with the sum of deaths under "Diarrhoea, all forms," entered in the final column of Table V.

Deaths from stated causes in Weeks and Months under One Year of Age.

CAUSE OF DEATH.				Under 1 Week	1-2 Weeks	2-3 Weeks	3-4 Weeks	Total under 1 Month	1-2 Months	2-3 Months	3-4 Months	4-5 Months	5-6 Months	6-7 Months	7-8 Months	8-9 Months	9-10 Months	10-11 Months	11-12 Months	Total deaths under 1 year
All Causes	Certified	...	...	19	5		2	26	11	9	4	3	3	2	5	7	3	3	1	77
	Uncertified	...	...															
Common Infectious Diseases	Smallpox	...	...															
	Chicken-pox	..	...															
	Measles	...	...															
	Scarlet Fever	...	..															
	Diphtheria, including Membranous Croup	...	...															
Diarrheal Diseases (See Notes to Tables iv.)	Whooping Cough...	...	...				1	1								1	2	1		5
	Diarrhoea, all forms	...	...						1						1					2
	Enteritis, Muco-enteritis	...	...						1						1	3				5
	Gastro-enteritis	...	...															
Wasting Diseases.	Gastritis, Gastro-intestinal Catarrh	...	...															
	Premature Birth	...	...	8	1			9												9
	Congenital Defects (See Notes to Table iv.)	...	...	1				1	1											2
	Injury at Birth	...	...	2				2										1		3
	Want of Breast-milk, starvation	...	...															
Tuberculous Diseases.	Atrophy, Debility, Marasmus	...	...	6	3			9	5	2	4									20
	Tuberculosis Meningitis (See Notes to Table iv.)	...	...													1	1			2
	Tuberculosis Peritonitis : Tabes Mesenterica	...	...															
Other Causes.	Other Tuberculous Diseases (See Notes to Table iv.)	...	...											1		1				2
	Erysipelas	...	...															
	Syphilis	...	...															
	Rickets	...	...															
	Meningitis (not Tuberculous)	...	...															
	Convulsions	...	...	2	1		1	4	1			1		1						7
	Bronchitis	...	...					3	1		3	2		1	1			1	12	
	Laryngitis	...	...															
	Pneumonia	...	...					2	3				1				1		7	
	Suffocation, overlying	...	...															
Other causes	...	...											1						1	
				19	5		2	26	11	9	4	3	3	2	5	7	3	3	1	77

District of COALVILLE. Population (estimated to middle of 1907),

† The 19 being Residents who died outside the district.

Annual Report of the Medical Officer of Health for the year 1907, for the Urban District of Coalville,

On the administration of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901, in connection with

Factories, Workshops, Laundries, Workplaces and Homework.

1.—INSPECTION.

Including Inspections made by Sanitary Inspectors or Inspectors of Nuisances.

Premises.	Number of		
	Inspections.	Written Notices.	Prosecutions.
Factories, including Factory Laundries ...	3		
Workshops, including Workshop Laundries ...	64	56 circular letters.	
Workplaces, other than Outworkers' premises included in part 3 of this Report ...			
Total ...	67	56 circular letters.	

2.—DEFECTS FOUND.

Particulars.	Number of Defects			Number of Prosecu- tions.
	Found.	Remedied.	Referred to H. M. Inspector.	
<i>Nuisances under the Public Health Acts :—*</i>				
Want of cleanliness	1	In hand for [remedy]		
Want of ventilation				
Overcrowding				
Want of drainage of floors	No wet processes where floors not properly drained			
Other nuisances	2	2		
† Sanitary Accommodation {insufficient	8	8 (includes 7 latrine closets, pro-		
{unsuitable or defective		vided without formal action). Section 22 of the		
{not separate for sexes		P.H.A.A.A. 1890 is in force. No special standard		
		adopted.		
<i>Offences under the Factory and Workshop Act :—</i>				
Illegal occupation of underground bakehouse (s. 101) ...	No underground Bakehouses.			
Breach of special sanitary requirements for bakehouses (ss. 97 to 100)				
Other offences				
(Excluding offences relating to outwork which are included in part 3 of this Report				
Total	11	10		

* Including those specified in Sections 2, 3, 7 and 8, of the Factory and Workshop Act as remediable under the Public Health Acts.

† For districts not in London state here whether Section 22 of the Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1890 has been adopted by the District Council; and if so what standard of sufficiency and suitability of sanitary accommodation for persons employed in factories and workshops has been enforced.

3.—HOME WORK.

NATURE OF WORK.*	OUTWORKERS' LISTS, SECTION 107.											Inspections of out- workers' premises.	Outwork in Unwholesome Premises, Section 108.		Outwork in infected premises, (ss. 109, 110.)			
	Lists received from employers.						Addresses of Out- workers.		Prosecutions.				Instances.	Notices served.	Prosecutions	Instances.	Orders made (s. 110.)	Prosecutions (ss. 109, 110.)
	Twice in the year.			Once in the year.			Received from other Councils.	Forwarded to other Councils.	fail'g to keep or permit- specification of lists.	Failing to send lists.								
	Lists †	Outworkers† trac'rs	Work- men.	Lists	Outworkers† trac'rs	Work- men.												
Wearing Apparel— (1) making, etc. ...				2		2	3					18				4	†	
(2) cleaning and washing ...																		
Lace, lace curtains and nets...																		
Artificial flowers ..																		
Nets, other than wire nets ...																		
Tents ...																		
Sacks ...																		
Furniture and upholstery ...																		
Fur pulling ...																		
Feather sorting ...																		
Umbrellas, etc. ...																		
Carding, &c., of buttons, &c.																		
Paper bags and boxes ...																		
Basket making ...																		
Brush making ...																		
Racquet and tennis balls ...																		
Stuffed toys ...																		
File making ...																		
Electro-plate ...																		
Cables and Chains ...																		
Anchor and grapnels ...																		
Cart gear ...																		
Locks, latches and keys ...																		
Pea picking ...																		
Total ...																		

† Work not allowed till premises thoroughly free from infection.

Factories, in this district, manufacturing articles coming under the Act do not employ "Outworkers."

* If an occupier gives out work of more than one of the classes specified in column 1, and subdivides his list in such a way as to show the number of workers in each class of work, the list should be included among those in column 2 (or 5 as the case may be) against the principal class *only*, but the outworkers should be assigned in columns 3 and 4 (or 6 and 7) into their respective classes. A footnote should be added to show that this has been done.

† The figures required in columns 2, 3 and 4 are the *total* number of lists received from employers who sent them both in February and August as required by the Act, and of the entries of names of outworkers in those lists. They will, therefore, usually be double of the number of such employers and (approximately) double of the number of individual outworkers whose names are given, since in the February and August lists of the same employer the same outworker's name will often be repeated.

4.—REGISTERED WORKSHOPS.

Workshops on the Register (s. 131) at the end of the year.

Important classes of workshops, such as workshop bakerhouses, may be enumerated here.	{	Tailoring, Millinery, etc.	27	
		Boot and Shoe making, etc.	5	
		Joinery, Cabinet making, etc.	5	
		Bakerhouses	22	
		Miscellaneous	1	
Total number of workshops on Register			—	60

5.—OTHER MATTERS.

Class.	Number.
Matters notified to H.M. Inspector of Factories :—	
Failure to affix Abstract of the Factory and Workshop Act (s. 133)	—
Action taken in matters referred by H.M. Inspector { Notified by H.M. Inspector	—
as remediable under the Public Health Acts, but { Reports (of action taken) sent to	—
not under the Factory and Workshop Act (s. 5) { H.M. Inspector	—
Other (Notification to H.M. Inspector of the existence of “ Men’s ” Workshop)	1
Underground Bakehouses (s. 101) :—	
Certificates granted during the year	No underground
In use at end of the year	Bakehouses.

Note.—The Factory and Workshop Act, 1901 (s. 132), requires the Medical Officer of Health in his Annual Report to the District Council to report specifically on the administration of that Act in workshops and workplaces, and to send a copy of his Annual Report, or so much of it as deals with this subject, to the Secretary of State (Home Office). If the Annual Report is presented otherwise than in print it is unnecessary to include in the copy sent to the Home Office the portions which do not relate to factories, workshops, laundries, workplaces or homework. The duties of Local Authorities and the Medical Officer of Health under the Act of 1901 are detailed in the Home Office Memorandum of December, 1904. A further Memorandum, on the Home Work Provisions of the Factory Act, was issued to all District Councils and Medical Officers of Health in October, 1906.

R. WYATT JAMIE,

February 1st, 1908.

Medical Officer of Health.